



# GAS WELL DRILLING AND PRODUCTION

## Information Handout

Updated November 9, 2006

### **DISCLAIMER:**

Information provided by the City addresses general issues related to gas drilling and mineral leases and is not intended to provide advice on any specific legal matter or factual situation. This information is not intended to create and its receipt does not constitute a lawyer-client relationship. Readers should not act upon this information without seeking professional legal counsel.

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### **Information Packet includes:**

- Stages of a gas well production site
- Gas Well Drilling FAQ's
- Informational Sheets
  - General Questions
  - City-Owned Property Gas Lease Program
  - Gas Well Drilling Ordinance Overview
  - Gas Well Permitting Process
  - Mineral Rights and Surface Rights
- "What Should I do if a gas well company wants me to sign a lease?"
- Emergency Contact List
- List of Certified Oil and Gas Attorneys for Tarrant County (as listed through the Texas State Bar)
- Schedule of 2007 City of Fort Worth Public Gas Well Meetings

Development Department / Applications Division  
Gas Well Inspection Section  
1000 Throckmorton Street  
Fort Worth, TX 76102  
(817) 392-2851  
(817) 392-7526 fax

# Stages of a Gas Well Drilling Production Site

Updated November 2006



WELL SITE SURVEYED AND STAKED



WELL SITE BEING PREPARED  
FOR RIG SETUP



RIG SET UP AT LOCATION FOR  
30 DAYS



TANK SITE BEFORE LANDSCAPING IS  
COMPLETED

**Gas Well Drilling**  
**Frequently Asked Questions**  
**[www.fortworthgov.org](http://www.fortworthgov.org)**  
updated November 9, 2006

**What is the Barnett Shale?**

The Barnett Shale is a large natural gas reserve that stretches underground across a 15 county area. It contains an estimated 26 trillion cubic feet of natural gas and is located approximately 1.5 miles below the surface. In recent years, advances in drilling technology have made it possible for energy companies to extract large amounts of natural gas from the Barnett Shale.

**How can I find out if a natural gas well permit has been obtained near my property or additional information about gas well drilling within our city limits?**

If a gas drilling operator has requested a drilling permit within 1000 feet from your residence, you will receive a notification concerning the request. Residents with any questions or concerns regarding gas drilling are encouraged to attend the gas drilling public meeting held the last Thursday of every month at 6:30pm. Currently they are held in the City Council Chambers, City Hall. Any changes to the location in the future will be noted on the City's website. In addition, a map of gas well activities is located on the City's website. Additional information may be obtained at the Railroad Commission State website at <http://gis2.rrc.state.tx.us/public/>

**Does the drilling harm the environment?**

Drilling for natural gas is more environmentally friendly than drilling for oil. Drilling and extracting natural gas is cleaner. With the advent of directional and horizontal drilling technology, natural gas wells have a much smaller impact on land than oil wells and new drilling techniques are more energy efficient and quieter.

**Can someone else own the minerals underneath my property? How can I tell if I own my minerals?** Yes - It is possible that the mineral ownership may be different than surface ownership. A deed/title search may be necessary for one to determine who actually owns the minerals under a piece of property.

**How far must a well be from my property or public structures/areas?**

The distance requirement is regulated by the city's gas ordinance. No well may be drilled closer than 600 feet from any protected use such as a residence, religious institution, public building, hospital, school or public park without a waiver from the protected use owners or City Council approval.

**Will drilling affect the foundation of my house?**

There is no documented evidence of drilling affecting foundations. Most foundation problems occurring in the North Texas area are a result of ground swell and contraction during alternating periods of wet and dry weather.

**What emergency plans are in place in case of an accident?**

In the case of gas wells, it has been determined that one plan is not a viable alternative and that if a situation should arise, it should be handled based on the type of incident and the information available.

**Gas Well Drilling  
Frequently Asked Questions  
[www.fortworthgov.org](http://www.fortworthgov.org) (continued)**

page 2

**Does the city profit when drilling takes place on private property?**

No—the City only profits from natural gas drilling on city-owned property. Only the mineral owner and the mineral lessee profit from the operations. The City does receive ad valorem taxes, which are assessed and collected by the Tarrant County Appraisal District.

**Can a gas well be placed on my property without my permission?**

As a general rule, an operator would rather have the surface owner's permission before putting a well site on a particular property and will pay appropriate damage fees to the surface owners. Any other actions would be preceded by legal action involving the operator and the property owner.

**What can I expect when a company is going to drill in my area?**

A sign will be placed near the proposed well site advising that a permit application has been submitted. Notices will be sent to residents/property owners within 1000 feet of the well site. Additionally, staff sends a separate notice to residents/property owners if a proposed well is to be located within 1000 feet of any protected use. A pad generally 300' X 300' will be prepared and a drilling rig will move onto the location. The drilling rig will be on site for approximately 20 to 30 days actually "drilling" the well and running pipe into the open hole. After the well is drilled the drilling rig will move off. The rig move and drilling is a 24 hour operation and is probably the noisiest part of the operation. Shortly thereafter, well "completion" will begin and a smaller portable rig will move onto the location. After completion operations, surface equipment will be installed along with appropriate fencing and gates. From this point there will be minimal activity on the location. Occasionally a small rig will be brought to the location for remedial work.

**Will someone be on the drilling site at all times?**

During drilling operations there are personnel on-site 24 hours. Completion operations are usually conducted during the day, but personnel may be on-site 24 hours during a short flow-back period. If there are not personnel on-site (Operations or Private Security), then the site/facilities must be secured.

**Is the City monitoring our water supply due to water usage by the drillers?**

The City of Fort Worth Water Department monitors *all* usage of water in the City. The last report presented by the Water Department at a recent Public Gas Well Information meeting indicated that drilling activity in the City accounts for only 1% of the water used in the City.

**Who can I call if I have a question or a complaint?**

Questions regarding drilling and operation of gas wells may be directed to the Gas Well Inspection Section at 817-392-2851 or 817-392-2339.

**Want To Know More?**

Questions or comments about Gas Well Drilling in the City of Fort Worth should be directed to: 817-392-2851 or please visit our website at

[www.fortworthgov.org/development](http://www.fortworthgov.org/development)

# Gas Well Drilling in Fort Worth – Overview

Updated November 9, 2006

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## **GENERAL QUESTIONS**

### **Why are natural gas wells within the city limits of Fort Worth increasing?**

You may have noticed recently that there are natural gas wells cropping up all around the City of Fort Worth. Most of these gas wells are operated for profit by private companies in the natural gas industry that have either leased or own the mineral rights to property within our city limits.

The current increase in gas drilling within the city limits is primarily due to the fact that Fort Worth, along with other cities in Denton, Tarrant, Johnson, Parker, and Wise counties, sits atop a large natural gas reserve known as the Barnett Shale. Though gas deposits were discovered in the Barnett Shale decades earlier, natural gas producers didn't have the tools needed to tap into the highly valued natural resource. That's because the Barnett Shale formation is shallow and dense, and the gas is scattered rather than pooled into a few large reservoirs.

That's where technology comes into play. With a technique known as horizontal drilling, experts can make 90-degree turns in only a few hundred feet, allowing them to tap into several pockets from a single well pad to recover six or seven times as much gas as a traditional vertical well.

Horizontal drilling also has less impact on the environment. With horizontal drilling, it's possible to extract gas from property adjacent to the well. That means that natural gas can be removed from under property without disturbing its surface use.

### **What is the Barnett Shale?**

The Barnett Shale contains an estimated 26 trillion cubic feet of natural gas. Geologists tell us that about 330 million years ago, almost 100 million years before the age of the dinosaurs, a large shallow sea included what is now the Fort Worth Basin where radiolarian and other one-celled animals lived and died and were mixed with sediment and plant material. Over millions of years the organic material was buried, heated, and converted to the hydrocarbons we call crude oil and natural gas.

This layer of organically-rich sediment is now called the Barnett Shale, which averages 300 feet thick and lies about 1.5 miles below the surface.

**How can I find out if a natural gas well permit has been obtained near my property or additional information about gas drilling within our city limits?**

If a gas drilling operator has requested a drilling permit at least 1,000 feet from your residence, you will receive a notification concerning the request. Residents with any questions or concerns regarding gas drilling are encouraged to attend the gas drilling public meeting held the last Thursday of every month at 6:30 p.m. at various locations throughout the community (2007 schedule attached). For additional information about the public meetings or gas permit information, call (817) 392-2851. You may also visit the City of Fort Worth web site at [www.fortworthgov.org](http://www.fortworthgov.org) for additional information.

**Will the city allow drilling for oil as well as natural gas?**

To date, there are no oil wells within our city limits. However, there is the possibility that oil well permits could be issued within a special Planning District.

**Does the city profit from private companies operating gas wells on private property not owned by the city?**

No. The city only profits from natural gas drilling on city-owned property. Most drilling occurring within the city limits of Fort Worth is being done by private companies who lease mineral rights from a mineral owner. Only the mineral owner and the mineral lessee profit from the operation. The city only receives property taxes, which the Tarrant County Appraisal District collects and assesses.

**Who supervises gas drilling in the city?**

The city has gas inspectors that ensure that the natural gas wells comply with the city's gas ordinance. The inspectors visit all gas well sites within the city limits on a regular basis to ensure they are safe and operating properly.

**Does drilling for natural gas harm the environment?**

Any kind of drilling impacts the environment to some degree, but drilling for natural gas is more environmentally friendly than drilling for oil. Drilling and extracting natural gas is cleaner.

With the advent of directional and horizontal drilling technology, natural gas wells have a much smaller impact on land than oil wells and new drilling techniques are more energy efficient and cleaner.

**Is drilling for natural gas in the city safe?**

Statistically, gas well drilling is safe. A city ordinance regulates gas well drilling within the city limits to protect the health, safety and general welfare of the public and to protect the environment.

**How far must a well be from my property or public structures/areas?**

The distance requirement is regulated by the city's gas ordinance. No well may be drilled closer than 600 feet from any protected use such as a residence, religious institution, public building, hospital, school or public park without a waiver from the protected use owners or city council approval.

**If I live near a potential site, how will my neighborhood be affected?**

City regulations are intended to minimize negative impacts to the quality of life in neighborhoods. The initial gas well development work has the greatest impact on an area. Once a gas well is set up and begins extracting gas, its quiet and has a minimal impact on the visual environment. City regulations require that fencing, landscaping and proper signage are erected for safety.

**How long will the wells be in place?**

That depends on the amount of natural gas found in the adjacent area. A very good well can continue extracting natural gas for 10 to 15 years or more.

**Will the ground sink if gas is removed?**

No. The process occurs so far underground that the ground will not sink as a result of drilling and natural gas extraction.

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## **CITY-OWNED PROPERTY GAS LEASE PROGRAM**

**Why is Fort Worth leasing city-owned property for natural gas drilling?**

In 2003, the City of Fort Worth began studying the possibility of leasing municipally owned properties for the purpose of establishing natural gas wells. Knowing that every dollar earned is another dollar to improve municipal services and facilities, council members gave the go-ahead in August 2004 to lease city-owned properties for natural gas drilling. The city owns the mineral rights for most city-owned properties, including parkland. For companies to drill on or under the surface of a city-owned property, they must have a lease with the city and agree to pay a lease bonus and royalty fees for the natural gas that's extracted. Over time, these royalty fees can add up to significant revenue for the city. The city's portion of revenue from one successful well could be as much as \$25 million over its productive life - 10 to 20 years.

**Where does the money from leasing city-owned property for natural gas drilling go?**

Bonuses and royalties go into accounts set aside to benefit the departments responsible for the properties. For example, the lease bonus and future royalties generated by drilling at Gateway Park will be used to improve city parklands. Those generated from the lease of city-owned airport properties - Alliance, Spinks and Meacham - will go toward aviation enhancements.

So far, six accounts for lease bonuses and royalties have been established: Aviation, Parks and Community Services, Solid Waste, Water, General Properties and Rights of Way. The General Properties account could be used to supplement the city's General Fund. The Rights of Way account currently supports contract street maintenance work in Fort Worth.

**Who manages the gas lease program on City property?**

The City of Fort Worth Department of Engineering is responsible for managing the city's gas lease program. The city has engaged the services of JP Morgan Chase to assist in managing the city's gas and mineral related assets and carefully reviews all potential leases, ensuring they're a good deal for the city. Natural gas wells developed on or under city-owned lands must comply with all applicable state and local laws and ordinances.

**How can I found out more information about the gas lease program on City property?**

For more information on the city's gas lease program, visit the City of Fort Worth web site at [www.fortworthgov.org](http://www.fortworthgov.org) or call the Department of Engineering Public Information Office at (817) 392-7950.

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## **GAS WELL DRILLING ORDINANCE OVERVIEW**

**What ordinance regulates natural gas drilling within the Fort Worth city limits?**

In June 2006, the Fort Worth City Council adopted a revised natural gas drilling ordinance (16986) that includes requirements for a 600-foot setback from any protected use such as an existing home, school, church, hospital, public building and park without waivers from the protected use owners or city council approval. The ordinance, through a permitting process, regulates the exploration, development and production of gas within the city limits of Fort Worth in order to protect the health, safety and general welfare of the public, minimize the potential impact to surface and mineral rights owners, protect the quality of the environment and encourage the orderly production of available mineral resources.

**What are the requirements set by the gas ordinance?**

In addition to the required 600-foot setback - which can be closer with council's pre-approval or property owner waivers - the revised gas drilling ordinance requires:

- A 200-foot setback from existing or new construction protected uses.
- Drillers are required to measure ambient noise levels before drilling and then install controls that prevent noise from rising above these levels by more than five decibels during the day and three decibels at night.
- Closed-loop mud systems, which eliminate open mud pits, must be used on wells that are within 600 feet of a home or other protected use.
- Fencing and landscaping that provide security and blend with surrounding uses.

The purpose of these requirements is to further protect the surface owner's property rights while providing for the orderly exploration, development and production of gas.

The ordinance contains three classifications for permits:

- High Impact
- Urban
- Rural

The classification is based on the distance of the well from protected uses such as residences, religious institutions, public buildings, hospitals, schools or public parks. All permits must follow the notification and bonding insurance requirements for each permit classification.

**What is a high impact permit?**

If the well is within 600 feet of a residence, religious institution, public building, hospital, school, or public park, the well is classified as a high impact permit. All high impact permits, without a waiver from the protected use property owners, must be approved by the city council after a public hearing. At the hearing, the city council may consider whether the natural gas drilling would conflict with the orderly growth of the city, whether there are other alternative sites, access for fire personnel and equipment and the recommendations of the gas inspector. The city council may accept, reject or modify the application.

**What is an urban permit?**

If the gas well is located greater than 600 feet but less than 1,000 feet from a residence, religious institution, public building, hospital, school or a public park, the well is classified as an urban permit. No public hearing is required.

**What is a rural permit?**

If the well is at least 1,000 feet from a residence, religious institution, public building, hospital, school or a public park, the well is classified as a rural permit. No public hearing is required and the notice provision, hours of operation and landscaping are less restrictive than a high impact or urban well permit.

**Who makes sure the ordinance is carried out and properly followed by gas well operators?**

The city's gas inspectors enforce municipal regulations and ensure wells are safe and operating properly. If you would like to speak to a City of Fort Worth gas inspector, please call (817) 392-2851.

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**GAS WELL PERMITTING PROCESS**

An operator interested in drilling for natural gas within the Fort Worth city limits must:

- First obtain a gas permit application from the Development Department for a High Impact, Urban, or Rural classification permit.
- Complete the gas permit application and ensure that all items in the application checklist are included.
- Requirements included in the checklist are described but not limited to the items listed below:
- A signed, dated, and notarized original Road Repair Agreement. The Road Repair Agreement provides that the operator shall repair, at their expense, any damage to roads, streets, or highways caused by the use of heavy vehicles for any activity associated with the drilling, production and operation of a well.
- Provide the original Bond or Letter of Credit.
- Provide a copy of the current Certificate of Liability Insurance.
- Provide an approved copy of the Railroad Commission Drilling Permit for each well in the application.
- Copy of the signed, dated, and processed Texas Commission on Environmental Quality - Depth of Usable Quality Ground Water Surface Casing Form with the depth of the casing point assigned for each well.

- Certified survey plat for the surface location, penetration point and bottom hole location of the well.
- Provide accurate legal description and a plat of the drilling unit boundary.
- Provide map of proposed transportation route for equipment, chemicals, or waste products used or produced by the site operations.
- Provide video recording of the road conditions that exist prior to operations along the proposed well site.
- Site plan of proposed production operations with wellhead, separators, tanks, meters, pipelines, compressors and storage sheds.
- Site plan of proposed drilling and completed operations showing the location of all improvements, equipment, location of the proposed well and other facilities, including, but not limited to, tanks, pipelines, compressors, separators and storage sheds.
- Description of public utilities required during drilling and operation.
- Description of the water source that will be used during drilling.
- Provide a photo of the required on-site sign that is to be placed at the location at least ten days prior to filing the application.
- Provide a reference to the copy of the Hazardous Materials Management Plan on file with the fire marshal and with the gas inspector.
- Provide a reference copy of the Emergency Response Plan on file with the gas well inspector. Said plan shall use existing guidelines established by the Texas Railroad Commission, Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, Department of Transportation and/or The Environmental Protection Agency.
- Street Use Permit and Temporary Approach requirements should be obtained from the Transportation and Public Works, Street Management Division.
- The gas inspector then reviews the application and items included to ensure all required materials were submitted. Once a complete application is submitted by an operator, the gas inspector reviews and approves or rejects the application.
- A High Impact class permit has additional notification and application requirements, which are available on the City of Fort Worth web site ([www.fortworthgov.org](http://www.fortworthgov.org)) in the Revised Gas Well Ordinance (16986). If you have any additional questions or concerns, contact the City of Fort Worth gas inspectors at (817) 392-2851.

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## MINERAL RIGHTS AND SURFACE RIGHTS

A host of companies competing for leases in the Barnett Shale means that many landowners are dealing with drillers and producers for the very first time. It is important to note that in Texas, the mineral estate is a separate interest in land that can be severed from the surface estate. The severance generally occurs in one of two ways: either the landowner sells the minerals and retains the surface, or more commonly, the landowner sells the surface and retains the minerals. If the seller fails to reserve the minerals when selling the surface, the buyer automatically receives any mineral interest the grantor owned at the time of conveyance.

Whether the surface and mineral estates are severed or united, the rule in Texas is the same - the mineral estate dominates because the surface estate exists for the benefit and use of the mineral owner.

### **Can the owner of the mineral rights to my property authorize a private company to access minerals under my property?**

Yes. Texas law and Texas Railroad Commission regulations grant energy companies with mineral leases, all rights to produce natural gas below the surface of their leased property. This includes the right to drill a well, pump their products, and install pipeline, when the mineral leases underlie the property in which you own the surface rights. These laws make the mineral rights owner and surface rights owner co-stewards of the same tract of land. The grant of a mineral lease gives the mineral lessee the implied right to use as much of surface as is reasonably necessary for the exploration and development of the minerals. The surface owner's consent is not required for this right to be exercised.

During the tenure of a lease, the mineral lessee has the same rights to use the surface as any mineral owner. These property rights include: using as much of the surface as is reasonably necessary for mineral exploration and production. Independent permission from the surface owner isn't necessary. Liability occurs only when the lessee goes beyond what is reasonably necessary or negligently injures the surface.

## **GAS WELL DRILLING PROCESS**

Throughout the drilling process, various equipments will be used at the drilling site. Initially, you will see construction equipment to clear and level the location. When the drilling rig is moved to the location, several large trucks are required. Trucks will also be used to deliver other necessary equipment and materials.

A drilling rig, usually about 120 and 145 feet tall, will be set up, and a crew will be on site 24/7 to manage and oversee the drilling operations which usually last around four weeks. Operators drill through solid rock to get to the natural gas reserves that lie almost one and a half miles deep beneath the ground surface.

### **Hydraulic fracturing**

Hydraulic fracturing involves the use of water to break up or fracture the shale that holds reserves of natural gas. Water, mixed with sand, is pumped into the ground at a high pressure, and breaks the rock so that the reserves of natural gas may be released. Hydraulic fracturing is commonly referred to as "fracing" in the natural gas industry. This process takes about a week to complete.

**Refracing**

Refracing is the same as hydraulic fracturing - but involves revisiting an existing well site to generate additional breaks in the underground formations holding natural gas. This process allows companies to produce larger quantities of natural gas from existing well locations, limiting the need to drill additional wells in the area. Refracing an existing gas well takes several days to complete during daytime hours and many occur about every three years.

**Horizontal/directional drilling**

In a straight or vertically drilled well, the weight of the drill string acts with gravity to guide the drill bit perpendicular to the ground surface. In a directionally drilled well, specially designed tools are used to guide the drill bit in a specific direction.

Directional drilling minimizes the disruption to the surface land, as multiple reserves of natural gas may be accessed from the same site, simply by changing the direction in which the drilling occurs.

**Well Completion and Clean Up**

After the well is drilled, storage tanks and equipment used to separate the gas from any liquids in the well may be installed. Meters, pumps, and other safety equipment are also installed. The area is cleaned up and then fenced for safety. A pumping unit could be needed on-site to continue to assist with the flow of gas from the location.

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## **WHAT SHOULD I DO IF A GAS WELL COMPANY WANTS ME TO SIGN A LEASE?**

**Do not sign or agree to anything until you understand the terms of the lease  
agreement or get professional advice**

### **Mineral leases:**

- A mineral lease is a contractual agreement between two entities, the owner of a mineral estate and another party, usually an oil and gas company.
- The lease gives the oil and gas company or individual the right to explore for and develop the minerals that might be found underneath an area described in the lease.
- When you (the lessor) sign a lease you essentially become a partner with the company (the lessee). When a company holds a lease to your mineral property, you cannot lease those mineral rights to another company until the lease term with the first company expires. When the lease terminates, all rights to the minerals revert back to the mineral owner.
- If you intend to only lease your minerals, make sure you are signing a lease, not a document that transfers ownership.

### **Check out the company presenting you with a lease to sign:**

- You may be contacted by a landman. A landman is the company's contact person. A landman researches the deed records to determine mineral ownership, locates the owners and negotiates the leases with mineral owners.
- Ask if the company that is leasing the land is the company that will be drilling and operating the drilling site.
- Inquire about the experience of the company in the Fort Worth area. Ask neighbors or other mineral owners and landowners about the company, who is your potential business partner. It is important to know who you are dealing with before entering into a lease.
- Ask for and contact references of other property owners who have dealt or are currently dealing with the particular company.
- To report any complaints related to the actions of a landman, you may contact the American Association of Professional Landmen, 4200 Fossil Creek Blvd., Fort Worth, Texas 76137. The phone number is 817-847-7700.

### **Before you sign a lease:**

- Entering into a lease agreement does not necessarily mean a gas well will be drilled on your property.
- By signing a lease, you are granting a right to others which may be viewed as an encumbrance on the property.
- All the lease terms are negotiable, except the owner's name and the legal description of the property.
- Until you understand the terms of the lease agreement or get professional advice, do not sign or agree to anything.
- Review the lease carefully and ask questions about anything in the lease you do not understand.

- A lease may be a long term commitment, so be sure the forms are in language you understand.
- Read pre-printed lease forms very carefully.

### **Lease Provisions to Consider:**

The lease provisions listed below are not a complete list or explanation of mineral lease terms and is not intended to replace the advice of an attorney or other professional. Mineral owners who are unsure of their rights or do not fully understand the terms of the lease should seek advice from an attorney or other professional who is experienced in Texas oil and gas law before signing any documents.

The following are some, but not all, of the provisions in a typical oil and gas lease:

- **A legal description** of the area and number of acres involved
- **An effective date** of the lease agreement and the anniversary date for the lease. Lease rental payments must be paid on or before this date in order to keep the lease in force.
- **A statement of the primary term of the lease.** The term may be any period of time, but it is commonly between 1 and 10 years. Standard lease provisions may allow for the renewal of the lease or hold it in force without your permission.
- **Lease rentals.** These rentals are paid to maintain the lease during the primary term and vary from lease to lease.
- **Signing bonus.** This is a guaranteed up front payment of money that is usually paid upon the signing of the lease.
- **A royalty clause.** The royalty is the share of the oil and gas production that is reserved to the mineral rights owner. It is usually indicated as a fraction or percentage of the proceeds received from the oil or gas that is produced. Royalty may be received in-kind, which means that the lessor may take physical possession of the oil or gas. Usually; however, the oil or gas is sold to a refinery and the lessor receives payment for his or her share.
- **Payment of royalties.** Often, it is stipulated that payment must be received within 30 days of production, and each 30 days thereafter. Payment of royalties directly to the landowner by the gas purchasing company is desirable, so that there is no delay while the oil or gas company does its accounting.
- **Landowner approval before a lease can be sold** to another company. This prevents the lease from being sold to an undesirable company.
- **Landowner approval in writing of well, tank, access road and pipeline sites.** If desired, it should be stipulated that written landowner approval must be granted before any construction or drilling occurs. The maximum width of an access road, any pipeline easements and the size of the well drilling site should also be specified.
- **Payment of damages for property and crops destroyed by the operations.** Many leases contain an indemnification provision, which makes the operator liable for any and all damage and liability resulting from their oil and gas operations.



### Gas Well Drilling Public Meetings 2007

Date	Meeting Location	District location
Thursday, January 25, 2007	Deborah Beggs-Moncrief Garden (Botanical Gardens)	General
Thursday, February 22, 2007	Hillside Community Center 1201 E. Maddox Ave	District 8
Thursday, March 29, 2007	Northside Community Center 1100 N.W. 18th St	District 2
Thursday, April 26, 2007	Deborah Beggs-Moncrief Garden ( BotanicalGardens)	General / District 7
Thursday, May 31, 2007	Handley Meadowbrook CC 6201 Beaty St.	District 5
Thursday, June 28, 2007	R.D. Evans Community Center 3242 Lackland Rd.	District 3
Thursday, July 26, 2007	Deborah Beggs-Moncrief Garden (Botanical Gardens)	General
Thursday, August 30, 2007	Riverside Community Center 3700 East Belknap	District 4
Thursday, September 27, 2007	Southwest Community Center 6300 Welch Ave	District 6
Thursday, October 25, 2007	Deborah Beggs-Moncrief Garden (Botanical Gardens)	General
Thursday, November 29, 2007	Greenbriar Community Center 5200 Hemphill St	District 9
Thursday, December 20, 2007	Meeting cancelled	cancelled

Questions or comments about Gas Well Drilling in the City of Fort Worth should be directed to:

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